End-point assessment plan for:
Fashion & Textiles Product Technologist Apprenticeship Standard

Apprenticeship standard reference number	Level of this end-point assessment (EPA) plan	Integrated
ST0540	4	No

Introduction and overview

This document sets out the requirements for end-point assessment (EPA) for the fashion & textiles project technologist apprenticeship standard. It is for end-point assessment organisations (EPAOs) who need to know how EPA for this apprenticeship must operate. It will also be of interest to fashion & textiles product technologist apprentices, their employers and training providers.

Full time apprentices will typically spend 22-months on-programme working towards the occupational standard, with a minimum of 20% off-the-job training.

The EPA should only start once the pre-requisite gateway requirements for EPA have been met and that they can be evidenced to an EPAO. The employer must be satisfied that the apprentice is consistently working at or above the level set out in the occupational standard. In addition, apprentices without English and mathematics at level 2 must achieve level 2 prior to taking their EPA.[1]

The EPA must be completed within a 20-week period after the apprentice has met the EPA gateway requirements.

The EPA consists of two distinct assessment methods:

- work-based project
- test

Performance in the EPA will determine the apprenticeship grade of:

- fail
- pass
- distinction

The individual assessment methods will have the following grades.

Assessment method 1 – work-based project:

- fail
- pass
- distinction

Assessment method 2 – test:

- fail
- pass

[1] For those with an education, health and care plan or a legacy statement the apprenticeship's English and mathematics minimum requirement is Entry Level 3 and British Sign Language qualifications are an alternative to English qualifications for whom this is their primary language.

EPA must be conducted by an organisation approved to offer services against this apprenticeship standard, as selected by the employer, from the Education & Skills Funding Agency's (ESFAs) Register of End-Point Assessment Organisations (RoEPAOs).

EPA summary table

On-programme (typically 22-months)	Training to develop the fashion & textiles product technologist occupational standard knowledge, skills and behaviours Working towards English/maths Level 2 (if required)
End-point assessment gateway	Employer satisfied apprentice is consistently working at, or above, the level of the occupational standard Apprentice achieved English/mathematics level 2, as a minimum. For those with an education, health and care plan or a legacy statement the apprenticeships English and mathematics minimum requirement is Entry Level 3 and British Sign Language qualification are an alternative to English qualifications for whom this is their primary language
End-point assessment (must be completed within 20-week period)	Work-based project – graded fail, pass or distinction Test – graded fail or pass End-point assessment graded: fail, pass or distinction

Gateway

The EPA must only start once the employer is satisfied that the apprentice is consistently working at or above the level set out in the occupational standard, that means they have achieved occupational competence. In making this decision the employer may take advice from the apprentice's training provider(s) but the decision must ultimately be made solely by the employer.

In addition to the employer's confirmation that the apprentice is working at or above the level in the occupational standard the following gateway requirements must be met prior to the apprentice starting the EPA:

- achieved English and mathematics at level 2, as a minimum. For those with an education, health and care plan or a legacy statement the apprenticeships English and mathematics minimum requirement is Entry Level 3 and British Sign Language qualification are an alternative to English qualifications for whom this is their primary language

Length of end-point assessment period

The EPA must be completed within a 20-week period after the apprentice has met the EPA gateway requirements.

Order of assessment methods

The assessment methods can be delivered in any order. The result of one assessment method does not need to be known before taking the other.

Assessment methods

Assessment method 1 – Work-based project

The work-based project has two assessment components:

- project report and evidence
- presentation and questioning

The independent assessor must assess the evidence from the project report and evidence from the presentation and questioning synoptically against the KSBs assessed by this assessment method as shown in annex A, using the grading criteria shown in annex B.

Project requirements

Apprentices must complete a project in their workplace to 'Develop, review and make recommendations on a product sample.'

The work-based project must evidence the following duties of the product technologists' role:

- developing a sample
- costing production
- material/product tests
- developing a tech pack (an information package designed to communicate all the necessary information and components needed to construct a product)
- sample review, analysis and approval
- review and analysis of returns (this is not limited to the sample/s developed as part of the project)

Evidence must relate to one product sample.

Report and evidence

Apprentices must submit a project report and evidence relating to the project included as annexes.

The report must detail the work they have completed, including issues encountered and whether they are resolved or not, how they have worked with others, recommendations and lessons learnt.

The report must be 1500 words +/-10%, excluding annexes.

Evidence included as annexes may include:

- 'tech-packs' (technical-packs) - produced and presented according to their company's requirements
- technical drawings
- specifications
- measurements
- risk assessments
- style descriptors
- materials
- labelling
- call-outs
- grade rules
- bills of material
- change logs
- quality standards
- tolerances
- products or components of products

- packaging requirements
- customer feedback and analysis
- analysis and evaluation of production costs
- team meeting records
- product return review and analysis reports/documentations
- product analysis
- test results
- photographic evidence

This list is not exhaustive and other evidence sources are permissible; however, self-reflective accounts and witness statements are not permissible.

The evidence must be mapped against the KSBs assessed by this method and included as an annex.

The project report and evidence must be submitted to the apprentice's EPAO by week 12 of their EPA period. It must be accompanied by a written statement from their employer confirming the report and evidence is attributable to the apprentice.

The project report and evidence must be reviewed by the independent assessor ahead of the presentation and questioning components, in order to prepare questions.

Presentation and questioning

Apprentices must prepare and present a presentation to their independent assessor and a representative from their employer e.g. design team, production manager. In relation to the product sample, the presentation must cover:

- the end-to-end production process (from design to distribution)
- quality and compliance requirements
- the product life cycle
- risk assessment's required and the reason behind them
- continual improvement suggestions and ideas that may benefit the product development or production process
- how to respond to changing priorities and production demands
- critical path management
- progression routes and skills development within product technology

The presentation must last 20-minutes, plus 10% at the independent assessor's discretion. Apprentices may use any presentation aides as they see fit e.g. PowerPoint, photographs, samples, and finished products.

Following the presentation the independent assessor will ask the apprentice five-six open questions relating to the content of the report and evidence and presentation, to confirm authenticity, to assess related underpinning knowledge or gaps in evidence. The time for the

questioning must be 30-minutes, plus 10% at the independent assessor's discretion to allow for completion of answer. Apprentices can refer to the report and evidence and/or presentation aides when answering the questions. Follow up questions are allowed to seek clarification. Independent assessors will determine the questions based on the review of the project report and evidence and presentation.

The employer representative must also be present for the questioning. The independent assessor may seek technical guidance and information on company policy/procedures from the employer representative if necessary. The employer representative must not seek to influence the independent assessor or assist the apprentice in any way.

Evidence presented during the questioning must be documented by the independent assessor.

The presentation and questioning must take place in a controlled environment i.e. quiet room, free from distraction and external influence. It is anticipated that the presentation will take at the apprentice's workplace to minimise cost however, other venues can be sourced if necessary. The EPAO must verify the suitability of the venue for and the identity of the person taking the assessment. The independent assessor may be present in person or via video conferencing.

Assessment method 2 – test

Apprentices must complete a test consisting of 32 questions.

- **Mulitple choice questions:**

How many questions of this type will be in the test?	How many marks will be awarded to each of this type of question?
15	1

- **Short response questions requiring short, structured answers:**

How many questions of this type will be in the test?	How many marks will be awarded to each of this type of question?
15	2

- **Open questions that require reasoned, detailed essay type answers in relation to hypothetical case study:**

How many questions of this type will be in the test?	How many marks will be awarded to each of this type of question?
2	25

A total score out of 95 marks will be available.

The questions must be varied and allow assessment of the relevant knowledge and skills, with at least every topic area covered once and knowledge in relation to at least 5 different areas involved when developing a new product.

Any incorrect or missing answers (or part of answers) must be assigned zero marks.

The EPAO must set grade boundaries that demonstrate competence in accordance with grading the descriptors in annex B.

Full or partial marks can be awarded; questions must clearly outline how marks are awarded.

Apprentices must have a maximum of 120-minutes to complete the test (unless the EPAO accepts special arrangements are required).

The test is closed book i.e. the apprentice cannot refer to reference books or materials.

The test can be paper or computer based. It may be taken on-line.

Apprentices must take the test in a suitably controlled environment i.e. quiet space, free of distractions and influence, in the presence of an invigilator. The invigilator must be an independent person employed by the EPAO. There must be no more than 20 apprentices to a single invigilator if in person; or one-to-five if remote. It is expected that EPAOs will use the apprentice's employer's premises for the knowledge test to minimise costs however, other venues may be sourced if necessary. The EPAO must verify the suitability of the venue and the identity of the person taking the test. EPAOs must ensure appropriate methods to prevent mis-representation, for example, screen share and 360 degree camera function with an administrator/invigilator where the test is taken remotely.

Tests must be marked by independent assessors employed by the EPAO following a marking guide produced by the EPAO.

EPAOs must produce the following material to support this method:

- 'Question banks' of sufficient size to prevent predictability; they must review them regularly (and at least once a year) to ensure they, and the questions they contain, are fit for purpose. The questions relating to underpinning knowledge must be varied and allow assessment of the relevant KSBs. Questions must be written by EPAOs and it is recommended that this be done in consultation with representative employers; where they do this they must put measures in place to ensure question security.
- marking guides

EPA Grading

Performance in the EPA will determine the apprenticeship grade of: fail, pass or distinction.

Independent assessors must individually grade each assessment method according to the requirements set out in this plan.

The EPAO must combine the grades of both assessment methods to determine the EPA grade. In order to pass, apprentices must achieve a pass in both assessment methods; apprentices who fail one or more method will fail the EPA. In order to achieve a distinction apprentices must achieve a distinction in the work-based project. Restrictions on grading apply where apprentices re-sit/re-take an assessment method – see re-sit/re-take section below.

See grading combinations table below.

Independent assessors' decisions must be subject to moderation by the EPAO – see internal quality assurance section below. Decisions must not be confirmed until after moderation.

Work-based project	Test	EPA grade
Fail	Fail	**Fail**
Pass	Fail	**Fail**
Fail	Pass	**Fail**
Pass	Pass	**Pass**
Distinction	Pass	**Distinction**

Re-sits/re-takes

Apprentices who fail one or more assessment method will be offered the opportunity to take a re-sit or a re-take. A re-sit does not require further learning, whereas a re-take does.

Apprentices should have a supportive action plan to prepare for the re-sit or a re-take. The apprentice's employer will need to agree that a re-sit or re-take is an appropriate course of action.

An apprentice who fails an assessment method, and therefore the EPA in the first instance, will be required to re-sit/re-take any failed assessment methods only.

Any assessment method re-sit or re-take must be taken within three-months of the fail notification, otherwise the entire EPA must be taken again, unless in the opinion of the EPAO exceptional circumstances apply outside the control of the apprentice or their employer.

Re-sits and re-takes are not offered to apprentices wishing to move from pass to distinction.

Where any assessment method has to be re-sat or re-taken, the apprentice will be awarded a maximum EPA grade of pass, unless the EPAO determines there are exceptional circumstances requiring a re-sit or re-take.

Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Apprentice	• complete the on-programme element of the apprenticeship • prepare for and complete the EPA
Employer	• identify when the apprentice is ready to pass the gateway and undertake their EPA • notify the EPAO that the apprentice has passed the gateway

EPAO	As a minimum EPAOs should: • appoint administrators/invigilators, markers and independent assessors to administer/invigilate and mark/assess the EPA • provide training and CPD to the independent assessors they employ to undertake the EPA • have no direct connection with the apprentice, their employer or training provider i.e. there must be no conflict of interest • have processes in place to conduct internal quality assurance and do this on a regular basis • organise standardisation events and activities in accordance with this plan's IQA section • organise and conduct moderation of independent assessors' marking in accordance with this plan • have, and operate, an appeals process
Independent assessor	As a minimum an independent assessor should: • be independent of the apprentice, their employer and training provider(s) i.e. there must be no conflict of interest • hold or be working towards an independent assessor qualification e.g. A1 and have had training from their EPAO in terms of good assessment practice, operating the assessment tools and grading • have recent, in the last two years, relevant experience of the occupation/sector or significant experience of the occupation or sector • attend the required number of EPAOs standardisation and training events per year (as defined in the IQA section) • conduct assessment in line with EPAO process and procuredures

Internal Quality Assurance (IQA)

Internal quality assurance refers to the requirements that EPA organisations must have in place to ensure consistent, reliable, accurate, valid assessment decisions.

EPA organisations for this EPA must:

- appoint independent assessors; they must be independent of the apprentice, their employer and training provider(s) i.e. there must be no conflict of interest
- appoint assessors with the following minimum skills, knowledge and occupational competence:

    - hold or be working towards an independent assessor qualification, for example A1 and have had training from their EPAO in terms of good assessment practice, operating the assessment tools and grading
    - have recent, in the last two years, relevant experience of the occupation/sector or significant experience of the occupation or sector and able to demonstrate current knowledge
- provide training for independent assessors in terms of good assessment practice, operating the assessment tools and grading
- have quality assurance systems and procedures that support fair, reliable and consistent assessment across organisation and over time
- operate induction training and standardisation events for independent assessors when they begin working for the EPAO
- have quality assurance systems and procedures that support fair, reliable and consistent assessment across organisation and over time

External Quality Assurance (EQA)

External quality assurance arrangements will ensure that EPAOs delivering EPA for this apprenticeship operate consistently and in line with this plan.

External quality assurance will be undertaken by UK Fashion And Textiles Association.

Affordability

Affordability of the EPA will be ensured by using the following practice:

- online option for the test potentially reduces travel costs
- employerss or training providers' premises should be used for test venues where possible reducing costs
- the project activity is conducted in the workplace, contributing towards workplace production adding value for the employer; and negating equipment and material resource costs for the EPAO

Implementation

It is anticipated that there will be 150 starts per year.

Annex A. Mapping of KSBs to assessment methods

Test = T

Work-based project = P

Supply chain and customer base:			
K1.	Different customer requirements e.g. quality standards, product finish,timescale		T
K2.	Brand standards and ethics		T
K3.	The supply chain; management systems and considerations e.g. procurement methods, service level agreements, availability of materials, late deliveries, cost increases		T
Materials used in production:			
K4.	The properties, behaviour and characteristics of raw materials		T
K5.	Fabric and trim analysis to meet design briefs e.g. the function, performance, aesthetics	P	
K6.	Contingency planning e.g. alternative materials, buttons, trim		T
K7.	Testing of materials for suitability in relation to design and function e.g. tension, compression, bending, durability, ductility, impact, creep, wash and fatigue tests		T
K8.	Product labelling e.g. regulations, care, size, fibre content		T
The product and production process:			
K9.	Production and material costs	P	
K10.	Industrial sewing machines and other equipment relevant to the production of products including specialist machinery e.g. coverstitch machines, buttonholers, jigs, blind hemmers		T
K11.	Different manufacturing, procurement and distribution methods		T
K12.	Plan production schedules and workloads to meet targets and Deadlines		T
K13.	The end- to-end main product production process (pattern production, cutting, manufacturing, quality checking, packing and distribution	P	
K14.	The product life cycle e.g. the period over which an item is developed, brought to market and eventually removed from the market	P	
K15.	Continual improvement in relation to product and production Processes	P	

K16.	Critical path management processes relevant to product Production	P	
Working practices:			
K17.	Review and evaluation of product designs e.g. style, feasibility, cost, fit, size, body shape, foot mechanics	P	
K18.	Product specifications, quality (i) compliance requirements (ii)	P(i)	T(ii)
K19.	Pattern production, sizes, grading and cutting techniques e.g. pattern drafting, sizing, lay planning		T
K20.	Manufacturing techniques e.g. assembly sequence, construction Methods	P	
K21.	Different types of product samples e.g. fit, samples photo samples, production samples	T	
K22.	The sample analysis and review process e.g. fit sessions, user trials, measurements, design and pattern assessment	P	
K23.	Sample sealing systems e.g. blue, silver, gold seal		T
K24.	Risk assessment processes e.g. risk related to safety, colour, cost, time, process	P	
K25.	Overseas manufacturing implications e.g. lead times, minimum quotes, costs, legislation		T
K26.	Returns analysis and the impact of faulty products on future Business	P	
K27.	Logistics and distribution systems e.g. costs, storage, shipping, legislation		T
K28.	Information Technology (IT) and administration systems used e.g. tracking systems, production management systems, CAD/CAM (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing)		T
Quality Assurance Procedures			
K29.	Quality standards and specifications for production e.g. seam types, stitch types, tolerances, product finish	P	
K30.	Fault finding, diagnosis and rectification procedures e.g. poor fit, sizing, construction or finish	P	
K31.	Quality approval systems and control processes e.g. Inspection of materials and products during production, checks against specifications, spot checks, audits, end checks		T
K32.	International and British quality standards in relation to the manufacture of products e.g. British Standard Institute (BSI), International Organisation of Standardisation (ISO)		T
Communication:			
K33.	Communication techniques, across all levels and departments involved in the design, sales, manufacturing and distribution process	P	
K34.	Technical documents/records and electronic systems and the	P	

	consequence of incorrectly completed records e.g. tech-packs, specifications, tracking, review notes, product history		
Policies and procedures:			
K35.	Health, safety, welfare and environmental policies, safe working practices and risks relevant to a sewn product working environment		T
K36.	Employer and employee legal obligations, employees' rights and responsibilities, equality and diversity		T
K37.	Legislation and regulations e.g. social and ethical compliance, import regulations, safety regulations, trade regulations, duties and tariffs		T
Develop and review samples:			
S1.	Analyse, evaluate and cost the production of given designs and identify possible constraints	P	
S2.	Develop samples that meet design, end use and specifications	P	
S3.	Contribute to fit sessions and production meetings	P	
S4.	Analyse product samples with focus on quality, fit , risk and production processes e.g. size, shape, materials, timescales and costs	P	
S5.	Carry out product risk assessments e.g. safety, colour, cost, time, fitness for purpose, production process	P	
S6.	Approve samples and allocate sample seal if appropriate, maintaining a complete history of the sealing process	P	
S7.	Oversee material and product tests and analyse test results e.g. performance, function, wash, wearer/user trials	P	
Support production:			
S8.	Develop product tech-packs e.g. specifications, working drawings, measurements, labelling, quality standards, tolerances, materials	P	
S9.	Ensure legislation and regulation requirements are met e.g. social and ethical compliance, import regulations, safety regulations, trade regulations	P	
Deal with product faults and returns			
S10.	Conduct product reviews on returned products	P	
S11.	Analyse product returns and identify potential solutions e.g. change materials, re-cut pattern	P	
S12.	Complete analysis reports	P	

Quality Assurance		
S13. Manage quality problems and eradicate potential issues e.g. fabric, trim, construction faults		T
S14. Contribute to the solution of production issues e.g. thread breakage, missing components		T
S15. Work with the warehouse and distribution systems and processes to ensure, safe, punctual delivery of products		T
Communicate effectively:		
S16. Use relevant communication systems and accurately complete work records	P	
Behaviours		
B1. Take ownership and accept responsibility for product technology work	P	
B2. Strive to improve product quality, production processes and production systems	P	
B3. Are responsive to changing priorities and requirements of the product industry, demonstrating initiative, confidence and self-motivation	P	
B4. Work positively as part of a team, taking account of equality and diversity	P	
B5. Build effective internal and external working relationships, networking across all levels and departments	P	
B6. Have a methodical and calm approach to workplace pressure, deadlines and production demands	P	
B7. Are assertive, resilient and confident when communicating views and ideas that will benefit the product design and manufacturing process	P	
B8. Are reflective on skills, knowledge and behaviours and seek opportunities to develop and advance skills in response to the evolving production environment and technologies	P	
B9. Have a safety first attitude, ensuring the safety of self and others as appropriate in a sewn product manufacturing environment	P	

Annex B. Grading descriptors

Work-based project

Name of grade	Grade descriptor
Fail	Fails to demonstrate one or more of the pass criteria
Pass	Demonstrates all of the pass criteria: Can identify appropriate fabric & trim that meets given design brief within cost and meeting specifications K5 Provides a design brief evaluation, that includes realistic costings and identifies contraints in relation to product production S1 Develops samples that meet design briefs and specifications with examples of negotiations with collegues in relation to meeting design briefs and how they have resolved challenging situations S2 Demonstrates attendance, engagement and contribution to production meetings/fit sessions, with evidence of driving results S3 Provides evidence of sample review and analysis with reference to quality, fit, and production processes K22, S4 Identifies risks, dependencies and contingency plans to mitigate risk as fitting to the project K24, S5 Provides approved samples and allocated seals with a complete history of the review and sealing process S6 Evidence of correct product labeling allocatIion to samples produced as part of the project e.g. size, fibre content, wash instructions K7 Evidence of managing and implementing tests in relation to materials and products, with details of evidence based conclusions drawn from test results S7 Identifies and accurately measures costs in relation to sample production and materials with evidence of

	understanding efficiency relative to costs K9 Demonstrates understanding of the life cycle of samples in production and can highlight elements that impact on product development K14 Provides comprehensive and feasible continual improvement suggestions K15 Identifies the principles of critical path management and applys these to the product developed as part of the project K16 Provides evidence of sample/product evaluation and analysis with reasoned rationale for any changes in materials, resources, costs and constraints identified K17 Production of product specifications as part of the Tech pack K18i Production of quality standards that meet company requirements as part of the Tech pack K18i, K29 Accurately lists the manufacturing techniques used to manufacture the product within the project K20 Accurately explains compliance requirements and how they have been met in relation to products developed K18ii Accurately describes each step of the end to end production process (from design to distribution) K13 Produces a completed, comprehensive Tech pack containing all of the information required for manufacturering and an explaination and rationale of content S8 Evidences a range of returned product reviews and produce a comprehensive analysis report, identifying the reasons for the return, rectifications, solutions and recommendations S11, S12, K26 Evidences using the relevant communication systems and termonology, across all levels involved in the production

	process K33, S16 Presents clear consise and thorough technical records and can expain the consequences of uncomplete or incorrect records K34 Evidence of effective administration using Information Technology (IT) and systems to aid product technology work e.g. tracking systems, production management systems, CAD/CAM (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing) K28 S16 Demonstrates knowledge and understanding of main legislation and regulations in relation to the product/s developed within the project e.g. social and ethical compliance, import regulations, safety regulations, trade regulations, duties and tariffs S10 Evidence of working in a way that ensures health, safety and welfare of self and others B9 Provides evidence of pride in workmanship and taking responsibility for work carried out B1 Provides evidence of personal commitment, completing product technology work within given timescales B1 Evidence of instances where actions have been completed and approach amended in order to meet changing priorites where necessary B3 Evidences effective professional working relationships throughout the project, demonstrating working efficiently as part of a team B4, B5 Evidence instances where feasible recomendations have been made in relation to quality or process improvements B2 Evidence of instances where a calm, methodical approach to workplace pressures, and meeting tight deadlines and production demands was required B6 Provide evidence of communicating views and ideas, and

	provide instances of decisions being made following evaluation of serveral alternatives B7 Evidence of exploring progression within product technology, highlighting progression routes, advanced skills and new technologies B8
Distinction	Apprentices must demonstrate a minimum of two of the grading descriptors below in order to get a distinction: Can demonstrate an understanding of overall efficiency rates and measures in relation to product manufacture K9, K16 Provides examples where negotiation/ ideas/ recommendations have made a difference to the success/ failure of a product, K30, K15, S1, S4 Demonstrates occasions where outcomes above those required have been achieved through personal commitment and drive B2

Test

Grading for this method (Test)

Name of grade	Grade descriptor
Fail	Does not demonstrate the pass criteria in full
Pass	Demonstrates all of the pass criteria: Three different customer requirements K1 Can describe the standards and ethics of two different customers and the implications of these requirements on the production process K2 Can describe/Illustrate the supply chain in relation to the companies products K2 Can describe two supply chain management systems K2 Can describe the properties, behaviour and characteristics of three types of raw material K4 Can explain the principles of contingency planning K6 Can explain the consequences of not having contingency planning K6 Can list four types of material testing for suitability to design and function K7 Can explain the rationale for material testing K7 Can allocate the correct product label to five different products K8 Can list four types of Industrial machines used within the production process K10 Can explain the function of each machine listed K10 Can list three different manufacturing methods used in product production K11 Can list three different procurement methods used within your

	company K11 Can list three distribution methdods used with the sewn product industry K11 Can explain the principles and importance of production planning and scheduling K12 Can list three different types of product samples K21 Can list three different types of sample sealing systems K23 Can describe the principles and reasons of sample sealing K20 Can list four implications of overseas manufacturing e.g. lead times, minimum quotes, costs, legislation K25 Can list three elements to consider in relation to logistics e.g. costs, storage, shipping, legislation K24 Can identify three Information Technology (IT) and administration systems used in product technology e.g. tracking systems, production management systems, CAD/CAM (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing) K28 Can describe the advantages/ disadvantages of using two specific IT/tracking systems K28 Can list three quality approval systems and control processes an provide a rationale for using the systems identified K31 Can list four key quality problems and identify solutions S13 Can list five common production issues and identify solutions S14 Can identify the key warehouse and distribution systems S15 Can list two ways of ensuring safe, punctual delivery of products S15 Can identify two of the national/ internationstandard standards relative to the fashion and textiles industry K32

	Can list compliance requirements for two different products K18ii Can describe the key stages of the pattern production process K19 Can list the standard sizing relevant to the companies products K19 Can explain different cutting techniques used within the fashion and texiles sector K19 Identify three Health, safety, welfare and environmental policies K35 Can list five health and safety risks relevant to a sewn product working environment K35 Can identify three employer legal obligations in relation to workplace rights and responsibility, equality and diversity K36 Can identify five employee workplace rights and responsibilities K36 Can describe two key pieces of workplace legislation and regulations and expain the rationale behind the legislation e.g. social and ethical compliance, import regulations, safety regulations, trade regulations, duties and tariffs K37